

**THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.**  
(ESTABLISHED 1877.)  
**PUBLISHED WEEKLY.**  
One Dollar per Year,  
In Advance.  
Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a  
less period received.

**SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.**  
MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter,  
postal money order, or draft on New  
York, will be at the risk of the sender.  
AGENTS.—We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL  
TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they  
are generally honest and faithful, but persons who  
solicit subscriptions to this paper must be their own  
judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent  
only on receipt of the subscription price.

**ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, ETC.**—Addresses will  
be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber  
should in every case give the old as well as the new address.  
In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the  
label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections  
or changes they desire made in name or address.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**—Correspondence is solicited  
from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pension,  
Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household  
matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive  
prompt attention. While on ONE SIDE of the paper  
only. We do not return communications or manuscripts  
unless they are accompanied by a request to  
that effect and the necessary postage, and under no  
circumstances guarantee their publication at any  
special rate.

Address all communications to  
**THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,**  
Washington, D. C.

**THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 4, 1886.

**ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.**

**THE 9TH INDIANA.**—A well written sketch  
of its service. By Col. D. B. McConnell,  
Logansport, Ind.

**THE CAVALRY AT NASHVILLE.**—An  
interesting contribution on this subject. By  
Capt. H. C. Rankin, 7th Ohio Cav.

**Another Contributor.**

**GEN. W. W. BELKNAP.**

We take pleasure in announcing another  
addition to our brilliant galaxy of contribu-  
tors. Gen. W. W. Belknap, formerly Colonel  
of the 13th Iowa, later commander of the  
Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth  
Corps, and Secretary of War under President  
Grant, has consented to make a contribution  
to the columns of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.  
His subject will be some episode in the history  
of the Army of the Tennessee, with which  
he served from Donelson to Wash-  
ington.

**RECOLLECTIONS OF GEN. GRANT.**

By His Son—Col. F. D. Grant.

We take pleasure in announcing to our  
readers the early appearance of a series  
of articles from the pen of Col. Fred Grant,  
who writes his recollections of the Vicks-  
burg Campaign. He accompanied his father  
on that memorable campaign through all its  
weary marches, desperate battles and the  
long siege which culminated July 4, 1863.  
It is wonderfully interesting, full of the  
adventures of a boy who was thrown into  
the midst of wonderful scenes filled with  
unfolding dangers and novel horrors to the  
mind of a youth just from the quiet circle  
of the home fireside.

Col. Grant tells many things interesting  
and significant for mature readers, while to  
the boys his narrative will prove thrilling  
beyond description here. While the story  
is a plain history of what he saw and heard  
at his father's headquarters and on the bat-  
tlefield and bivouac, it reads like a romance,  
more entertaining than anything from the  
pen of Peter Parley or Capt. Mayne Reid.

**A WAR LIBRARY**

FOR

**\$10.25,**

Comprising The National Tribune

for One Year and The Century

Magazine for Three Years.

By an arrangement with the publishers of

The Century Magazine we are enabled to

give our friends an excellent chance of get-  
ting all the numbers of that magazine which

contain the war articles which attracted so

much attention during the past two years,  
and those to come, at a very low rate.

Now take notice. We will send—

The National Tribune for one year;

The Century Magazine for one year for this

month, and

Four Bound Volumes of The

Century Magazine for the two years

beginning November, 1884, and ending No-  
vember, 1886.

**FOR \$10.25!**

At the regular prices these would cost \$17.

The bound volumes contain all the splen-  
didly-illustrated articles of Gen. Grant, Mc-

Clellan, Beauregard, Longstreet, and other  
Union and Confederate leaders. There are

nearly 4,000 pages in the bound volumes,  
with 2,000 engravings and a vast amount of

entertaining reading matter in the shape of  
stories, novels, essays, etc. This is an op-  
portunity that should be improved at once.

Send orders and remittances without delay to—

**THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,**  
Washington, D. C.

**PARTICULAR REQUEST.**

We urgently desire that every comrade

shall lose no time in sending in at least one

new subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

We want to open the campaign for the sol-  
dier before this session of Congress with all

the moral power that can be bestowed by a

quarter-of-a-million subscribers on our list.

**IT IS ASSURED**

for any one to say that he cannot afford to take

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. An expense of

two cents a week for something that brings

so much instruction, entertainment, and

comfort to every member of the family can

**THE ELECTIONS.**

Not enough is known as to the press of

the result of the elections to say anything

in regard to them with certainty.

Everywhere the canvasses for Congress-

men have been animated, but as a rule local

and personal issues have counted far more

than in usual campaigns of this kind. Can-

didates have run more upon their records,

and upon their personal attitude to certain

questions, local and National, and less upon

their party affiliations than ever before.

The ex-soldiers have been more of an in-

dependent factor in this campaign than ever

before. Acting under the advice of THE

NATIONAL TRIBUNE, they have in many

Districts united without distinction of party

and made their influence felt upon all the

candidates. Undoubtedly many of those

elected owe their election to the solidarity

of the soldier-vote in their favor, and con-

versely many of those defeated in conven-

tion and at the polls can attribute their de-

feat solely to their unfraternal and trick-

ery to the soldier. So that, whether the

Democrats maintain their majority in the

House or whether the Republicans gain

control of it, one thing is quite certain, and

that is that the next Congress will

contain many more pronounced friends

of the soldiers than are in the present

one. A substantial moral gain has

undoubtedly been made in this one too, for

the experience of the members of the present

House this Fall, while among their constitu-

ents has given them some very useful in-

formation in regard to the power and earnest-

ness of the "soldier element." Those who

have heretofore juggled and tricked with

the soldier-issue, making promises that they

never intended to carry out, and feeding the

soldiers on windy rhetoric and barren, fruit-

less compliments, have found that this course

is attended with the greatest danger, and

that their political lives depend upon their

substantial performances of the pledges made

to the soldiers. We look for this to bear

good fruit this Winter.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE feels proud

of the important share it has had in bringing

about this result. It has been alone in ur-

ging the soldiers everywhere to unite and

throw their influence solidly in favor of the

men who would pledge themselves to be-

friend them, and whose character gave

assurance that these promises would be

carried out. In doing this it has incurred

the hostility of some partisan papers—

Democratic, Republican, Greenbacker and

Prohibition—which loudly inveighed against

bringing in "outside issues" to injure their

candidates. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, how-

ever, has disregarded these assaults and

firmly maintained its position, as it always

has when fighting the battles of the soldier,

and it feels jubilant over the result of its

efforts.

**MORTALITY IN THE ARMY.**

In an article in the current number of *Harper's*

*Monthly* on the "National Homes for Disabled Sol-

*diers,"* figures are given, taken from the official

records, of the number of those in the Federal army

who were killed during the civil war, which must

prove a surprise to those who read them. The

whole number of soldiers engaged was 2,778,394,

but the number of those who were killed in action

was only 67,068, that is to say, but about one in 40

of those who served. Now, if any one not knowing

these exact tabulations were asked the question, we

venture to say that he would put the proportion

very much higher. There were about 40,000 who

died of wounds received in action, but the statistics

show that quite two and a half times as many sol-

diers died from disease during the war as there

were soldiers who were killed outright or who died

from wounds received in battle. And yet, what

soldier, when he enlisted, weighed the chances of

life or death in the light of these figures? At

such a time it was the unlikely chance of

death by the bullets of the enemy, and not the

likelihood of death by disease, that was foremost

in his mind.—Boston Herald.

These figures, like most of those furnished

and commented on by writers who have not

made a careful study of the war, are mis-

**THE ELECTIONS.**

Not enough is known as to the press of

the result of the elections to say anything

in regard to them with certainty.

Everywhere the canvasses for Congress-

men have been animated, but as a rule local

and personal issues have counted far more

than in usual campaigns of this kind. Can-

didates have run more upon their records,

and upon their personal attitude to certain

questions, local and National, and less upon

their party affiliations than ever before.

The ex-soldiers have been more of an in-

dependent factor in this campaign than ever

before. Acting under the advice of THE

NATIONAL TRIBUNE, they have in many

Districts united without distinction of party

and made their influence felt upon all the

candidates. Undoubtedly many of those

elected owe their election to the solidarity

of the soldier-vote in their favor, and con-

versely many of those defeated in conven-

tion and at the polls can attribute their de-

feat solely to their unfraternal and trick-

ery to the soldier. So that, whether the

Democrats maintain their majority in the

House or whether the Republicans gain

control of it, one thing is quite certain, and

that is that the next Congress will

contain many more pronounced friends

of the soldiers than are in the present

one. A substantial moral gain has

undoubtedly been made in this one too, for

the experience of the members of the present

House this Fall, while among their constitu-

ents has given them some very useful in-

formation in regard to the power and earnest-

ness of the "soldier element." Those who

have heretofore juggled and tricked with

the soldier-issue, making promises that they

never intended to carry out, and feeding the

soldiers on windy rhetoric and barren, fruit-

less compliments, have found that this course

is attended with the greatest danger, and

that their political lives depend upon their

substantial performances of the pledges made

to the soldiers. We look for this to bear

good fruit this Winter.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE feels proud

of the important share it has had in bringing

about this result. It has been alone in ur-

ging the soldiers everywhere to unite and

throw their influence solidly in favor of the

men who would pledge themselves to be-

friend them, and whose character gave

assurance that these promises would be

carried out. In doing this it has incurred

the hostility of some partisan papers—

Democratic, Republican, Greenbacker and

Prohibition—which loudly inveighed against

bringing in "outside issues" to injure their

candidates. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, how-

ever, has disregarded these assaults and

firmly maintained its position, as it always

has when fighting the battles of the soldier,

and it feels jubilant over the result of its

efforts.

**WOULD-BE ARISTOCRATS.**

It was always believed during the war that

if the rebel conspirators succeeded in

dismembering the country one of their first

acts would be to erect on the ruins of the

Republic they had destroyed a showy aris-

toocracy, by creating the chief plotters, the

successful Generals, etc., princes, dukes,

earls, etc., in imitation of the English peer-

age. The honors accorded Miss Winnie

Davis show how deeply this idea was im-

bedded in the minds of the conspirators.

Simply because she is the child of the man

who would have been a sort of a brevet King

if they had succeeded in their plot she is given

almost royal station. She is treated precisely

as in Europe the adherents of a deposed

monarch treat him and his children. She

receives the same deference—almost homage

—that the French Royalists gave the

Comtesse de Chambord, whose husband pre-

tended to be the legitimate King of France.

She is treated as the old English Jacobites

would like to have treated "Prince Charlie,"

the son of the deposed James II, but that

the Tower and the headsman's axe chilled

the public manifestations of their "loyalty."

The plain, straightforward men who ruled

**RENEW IN TIME.**

Every subscriber should take particular

pains to see that his subscription is not al-

lowed to run out at this time, and cause him

to miss valuable papers that he would not

do without. The demand for THE NATIONAL

TRIBUNE now is so great, on account of the

unusual value of the articles, that very few

extra copies remain on hand, consequently

it is difficult, if not impossible, to comply

with requests made after the lapse of some

weeks. Every one who reads this notice

should mark the yellow address slip at the

head of his paper, and compare the number

with that in the date line. For example,

this number of the paper is 273; if the

number of the address tag is 274, the sub-

scriber will get but one more paper; if it is

282, he will get 10 more papers. A little

attention in this way will save both him and

us much annoyance.

**OUR BOOKS.**

A comrade in Central Asia, N. Y., writes:

In your issue of "Swinton's History of the Army

of the Potomac" and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for

83, or the Antietam and Fredericksburg campaign

and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for 84, do you pay

the postage or not? How many pages does each

book contain, and to what corps did the author of

the latter work belong?

In answer we would say that "Swinton